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Mr. Trudeau in Washington – congenial, useful talks with Mr. Ford

Prime Minister Trudeau returned from a two-day visit to Washington on December 5 after having met twice with President Ford. He also spoke with U.S. senators, was guest of honour at a lunch and answered questions at a press conference.

Although the purpose of the visit was to "get acquainted" with Mr. Ford and not to solve any particular problems, the two leaders discussed a broad range of subjects including international issues, defence, and such bilateral matters as oil exports, beef quotas and pollution of the Great Lakes.

Passages from a transcript (published December 8) follow of the Prime Minister's interview with U.S. World and News Report:

Q: Mr. Prime Minister, you have just had an official visit with President Ford in Washington. Would you say relations are still healthy?

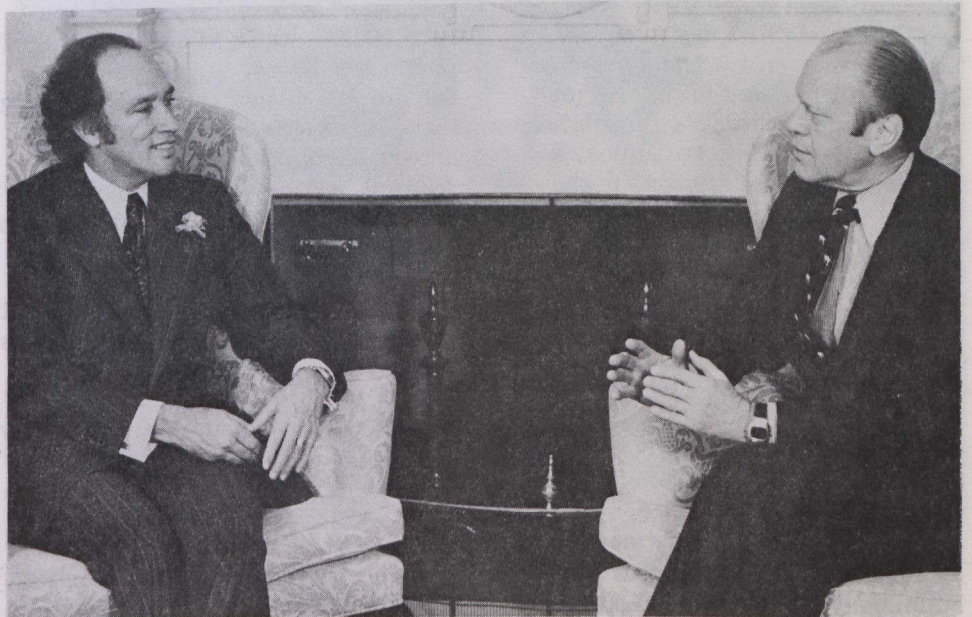
A: Yes, relations are healthy. There are bound to be difficulties or "irritants" all the time between countries which together have the largest bilateral trading partners in the world. But I think the important thing is that each country knows and respects the other well enough, and desires to be on good terms with the other enough, that we always find ways of resolving our difficulties.

Q: Are you satisfied with the outcome of your talks?

A: Yes. I found the meetings very congenial and very useful. Not only did we cover every point on the agenda – albeit briefly – but I think we reached a greater understanding of the background of our respective policies. And I feel I reached a level of personal relationship with the President which I believe will be very useful in the future.

* * * *

Q: For the first time in decades the U.S. has directly retaliated against a Canadian policy – imposing quotas on your cattle and beef exports after you placed limits on American shipments. Is this a change in tactics by Washing-



Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau (left) with U.S. President Gerald Ford

in the Oval Office of the White House at the beginning of December.

IPS

ton — more of a hard-line approach?

A: It's certainly a change in tactics, but I wouldn't call it a hard-line approach. It just indicates that the U.S. Administration has internal difficulties of its own in the area of agriculture, as many nations do. Certainly ours does. Perhaps if our economies were in a different phase, if there were no great danger of inflation, if there were no great danger of a business slowdown, then maybe we wouldn't have had to act the way we did and the United States would not have had to react in the way it did.

No trade war

Q: Do you see any danger of a Canadian-American trade war developing?

A: Well, talking for Canada, I can say this: There won't be a trade war, because, darn it, we can't win a war with the United States, whether it be trade or economic or military, or any other kind. So we don't want a war with the United States. I don't think the United States wants a war with us either — trade or any other kind. If it did, we wouldn't be such good friends and we wouldn't have remained so for so many years.

Q: What should be done to clear the air?

A: I think that it's important now that we put our minds to clearing up the backlog of some of the difficulties that do exist. The backlog is as much ours as the Americans' fault. In our case, we went through 18 months of a minority Parliament where the Government was just living from day to day, not knowing whether it would survive or not. For that reason, it was difficult for us to look at longer-term solutions. In the case of the United States, it had other things on its mind in the past 18 months. So there's a bit of an accumulation of unsettled difficulties.

Q: Do you expect another burst of economic nationalism in Canada as business conditions worsen?

A: No. I think that's a very important question. Certainly you can't expect a fresh burst. What I think you can expect is the continuing concern of Canadians on the preservation of their separate identity.

Now, when I say "continuing" I am thinking of something that's been building up for the past two decades. And I think that it's important to understand that the present measures

taken by Canada have nothing to do with economic difficulties in the world, the "petrodollar" problem, or anything like that. We're not trying to be nationalistic because of the great economic difficulties that have arisen.

Foreign investment

The most important of our legislative enactments in this area was the Foreign Investment Review bill, which was approved in the last Parliament. Now, that was not taken with any particular economic difficulty in mind. It had to do with a very long-standing pattern of massive U.S. investment in Canada and a situation where between 50 and 95 per cent of various industries and manufacturing sectors were controlled from the outside.

Now, it is true this preoccupation came to a head when the Nixon economic measures of August 1971, (imposing a 10 percent import tax surcharge) were announced. Then we saw to what degree we, as an exporting nation, were vulnerable to protective devices by the Americans. And I think that brought our consciousness to a peak, or, shall we say, accelerated that consciousness.

You know, many years back we took measures to insure that at least our financial institutions had to be controlled by Canadians in Canada, that our mass media had to be controlled by Canadians in Canada. Then came the decision to control our uranium in Canada. So it's been a succession of actions, but I would say none of them was a violent reversal of previous policies.

Q: Are Americans justified in viewing these actions as signs of growing anti-Americanism?

A: Well, I guess the best answer to that is that our measures apply equally to investors or traders from every part of the world. There's no specific attempt to screen American investment and to not screen European or Japanese investment. So in that sense there's no anti-Americanism. But because it's the Americans who are overwhelmingly dominating our economy, naturally these moves are bound to affect Americans more than, say, people from Madagascar or Monaco, who are not great investors in Canada. It's important to remember, too, that Canada, of all the industrialized nations of the world, is the country whose economy

is most subject to foreign control. And that control is mostly American. I think something like 85 per cent of all foreign investment in Canada is American.

Q: It's been said that Washington and Ottawa can argue all they want about beef or eggs, but the chief thing is to maintain a good investment climate. Does that exist today?

A: I guess the simplest answer to that is to look at the statistics. Since the Foreign Investment Review Board was set up just about a year ago, something like 30 take-overs by foreign-controlled firms of Canadian companies have been reviewed by the Board. Only five have been disallowed. So that's a pretty high measure of encouragement to anyone who wants to invest in Canada.

Diversification of trade

Q: A few years ago, Canada embarked on a deliberate policy to reduce its economic ties with the U.S. But the U.S. still supplies 70 per cent of Canada's imports and takes 66 per cent of your exports. Is the policy working?

A: It's hard to say if the policy is really working. I think we'll know that only after a period of five to 10 years. It's been only about two-and-a-half years since we actually made public that "third option" — to lessen our ties. Since then we've had many, many missions abroad. I myself have been to Moscow and Peking to seek diversification. I've met the Prime Minister of Japan twice. I've been to Europe and met leaders of European countries in the European Community. So the policy is working in the sense that we're looking for diversification. But I don't know if the percentage of trade actually has varied more than a fraction.

Q: What are the realistic limits of diversification?

A: I wouldn't say there are any limits. I would rather say goals, and there are none of those in terms of figures.

All we're saying is that we want buyers and sellers in the international markets to know more about what Canada has to offer. We want them to know that Canada is a distinct country with a highly advanced technology, that Canada is different from the United States. At the same time, we want our Canadian businessmen to know that even though our penetration of the United States markets is very high and

Visit of Quebec Premier to France

Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec, on an official visit to France at the beginning of December, had several discussions with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and several other officials of the Republic.



Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa.

Mr. Bourassa was received at the Elysée Palace, where he attended a meeting of the Council of Ministers, an honour which the President termed as not only exceptional but "unique". During the visit to Paris, discussions mainly focused on cultural and financial problems and the French language.

"My meeting with the President of the French Republic has been extremely interesting," said Mr. Bourassa. "We discussed several topics, particularly uranium. Problems of manpower and immigration were also discussed."

A new beginning

A new item was emphasized, he added — "Frenchification" of all Quebec undertakings. A series of steps have been decided in this regard: mutual exchange of missions; help for technical education; publication and distribution of technical glossaries; data banks on scientific and technical information. "This," declared Mr. Bourassa, "is the starting point of a new effort."

During his meeting with the President

of the National Assembly, Edgar Faure, "the qualitative strategy of a new economic growth" was studied, as well as the use of technology and scientific methods and the contribution of the Quebec Languages Act advocating the conversion to French as the official language of the province to promote the preservation of French culture. The fact that Quebec is an official French province, said Mr. Bourassa, was "an historical event, recognized as such by the French authorities". However, both sides recognized that the Federal Government of Canada is, in some areas, above the jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec.

Investment in Quebec

Mr. Bourassa visited the headquarters of UNESCO, where he met executive director M'Bow and his staff. Later

he met the Minister of Finance, with whom he studied economic relations between France and Quebec. Mr. Bourassa stated that "about \$10 million to \$20 million could shortly be invested in Quebec in the field of pulp, paper and construction materials". He added that "chances for French investments in Quebec are excellent".

Agreements were reached regarding the implementation of new programs, which included: French as the technical and working language; industrial co-operation; transportation; natural resources; communications and manpower mobility. Special interest was shown in the following sectors: electricity and electronics; chemistry and petrochemicals; mineral and forestry resources; environment and pollution control; construction; communications; sports and leisure.

Canada won some — lost some in Expo '74 wrap up festivities

As a counterpart to the official ceremonies climaxing their participation in Expo '74, Spokane, Washington, Philippe Cinq-Mars, site manager of Canada Island, organized his fellow officials of foreign pavilions to challenge the Expo '74 officials to a hockey match in the Spokane Coliseum.

The Expo Executives won 7-3, only after frenzied cheering, hilarious antics and mock fist-fighting on the ice. The Republic of China Commissioner General Chang-kuo Teng, immaculate in gray flannel slacks, skated "for the first time since I was ten in Peking". Korea's Commissioner General Won-



Photographed after the game are (left to right) Richard Kirk, of the Washington State Pavilion; Hendrik G. Bebbler, Germany; Philippe Cinq-Mars, Canada,

Bruce Gochill, Australia; John McKeown, Canada; and Patrick Reid, Canada, President of the College of Commissioners General.

chull Sull was pushed on the ice by an aide at each elbow and one in back.

Canada Island wins prize

Back on Canada Island last-day fair-goers were planting 760 flower bulbs in preparation for the Island's first birthday party in the spring of 1975. While far away in Washington D.C. the American Association of Nurserymen voted to award Andrew J. Kuhlmann of Information Canada Exposition the 22nd Annual Landscape Awards international Certificate of Merit for Canada Islands' environmental design.

Canada Island, including Alberta's open air amphitheatre and British Columbia's pavilion and totem pole received almost five million visitors during Expo, which lasted 186 days.

Appointment of new Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Prime Minister announced on December 3 the appointment of Mr. Basil Robinson, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs to succeed Mr. A.E. Ritchie.

Mr. Ritchie, who has been Under-Secretary since January 1970, is convalescing from a heart attack and stroke suffered in September. Mr. Ritchie's convalescence would require some months yet, the Prime Minister said, and since Mr. Ritchie had carried the heavy burden of Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs for nearly five years, it seemed best to make a change at this time. A new appointment for Mr. Ritchie, to take effect when he has recovered, will be announced soon.

Mr. Ritchie's work acknowledged

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Mr. Ritchie's work, not only as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, but also during his years as Canadian Ambassador to Washington.

"Mr. Ritchie has worked without stint, and without regard for his own health or strength, in the service of Canada. The Outstanding Achievement Award of the Public Service, which he received just one year ago, was fitting testimony to the regard in which he is held by the Government and by the Public Service generally. I am glad to

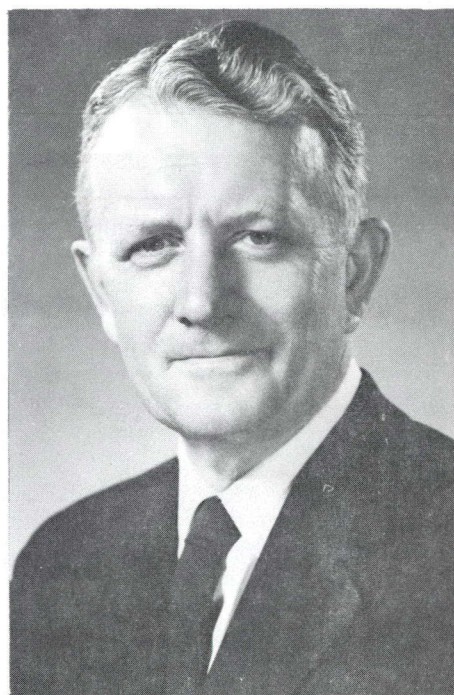
know that he is convalescing well and I look forward to his continuing service in a new and important role once he has been restored to health."

The Prime Minister said he felt that the high standards set by Mr. Ritchie would be ably met and continued by Mr. Robinson, who had many years of experience, both in Ottawa and abroad, as a member of the Department of External Affairs from 1945 to 1970.

Since 1970, Mr. Robinson has been Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. He has also been Chairman of the Northern Canada Power Commission, a director of Panarctic Oils Limited, as well as director of Crown companies connected with activities in the North.

Mr. Robinson, a native of Vancouver, was a Rhodes Scholar who served with the Canadian Army in Britain and Europe from 1942 to 1945.

He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1945 and served in London, Paris and Washington. He was appointed in 1964 as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, responsible for matters dealing with disarmament, defence and the United Nations. In December 1966 Mr. Robinson became Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and served in that capacity until his appointment to the Indian and Northern Affairs Department five years ago.



Mr. Basil Robinson

Canadian claims respecting assets in the People's Republic of China

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, announced last month that the Department of External Affairs would collect information regarding possible claims of Canadians arising out of the nationalization or other taking-over of property in the People's Republic of China.

The attention of potential claimants is drawn to the fact that no agreement exists between Canada and the People's Republic of China to negotiate a formal claims settlement, as was the case in the past with certain other states. The role of the Department of External Affairs, therefore, in this matter will be simply to transmit details of potential claims to the Chinese authorities for investigation and verification by local authorities.

Canadians who believe they may have such a claim against the People's Republic of China should submit details to the Department of External Affairs no later than June 30, 1975 for onward transmission to the Chinese authorities. Failure to notify the Department by that date may preclude the possibility of a claim being dealt with.

Arts Centre gets tough with the tardy

"As of January 1, 1975, program starting times will be strictly adhered to. Entrances will be closed when a performance begins, and no late-comers will be admitted until a suitable break occurs, perhaps not before intermission," reads the New Year resolution of the National Arts Centre.

The Centre, acting on many recommendations received from both public and performers, hopes that patrons will appreciate and understand its motive. Performers are required to stand by five minutes before curtain time in order not to inconvenience the public, and the majority of the audience is always seated on time. Only relatively few patrons arrive late, but the Centre believes that the rest of the audience should not be inconvenienced by those few.

Occasional exceptions will occur, no doubt, in the event of adverse weather conditions.

House of Commons pays tribute to Sir Winston Churchill

In honour of the hundredth anniversary of Sir Winston Churchill's birthday, November 30, the House of Commons paid tribute by unanimous motion to his memory. The Member for York-Simcoe, Sinclair Stevens, who proposed the motion, recalled Churchill's speech to the Canadian Parliament in 1941 in which the famous retort, "Some chicken; some neck," was first heard.

Mr. Stevens prefixed his motion with the following words:

* * * *

There are times in the life of every institution, as in the life of every man, when the spirit flags and almost fails. Then, that institution is fortunate if there comes a man, who can by the indomitable vigour of his own heart and spirit breathe new life into that institution and give it a new hope.

At such a time in the life of these Houses of Parliament came Sir Winston Churchill to speak in this chamber on December 30, 1941 to the members of this House and of the Senate. He was introduced by the then Prime Minister, the late Right Honourable Mackenzie King, who told this House and all Canada that "in the gravest crisis in the history of the world Canada was honoured by the presence in her halls of Parliament of the man who, by his clear vision, undaunted courage, inspired utterance, and heroic spirit has given such incomparable leadership to the hosts of freedom". Then, this chamber heard that retort to the contemptuous threat that "in three weeks,

England will have her neck wrung like a chicken", that retort which from the walls of this chamber echoed round the world, "Some chicken; some neck".

It was a battle cry from a House of Commons man, delivered in this House of Commons, which gave new heart, new spirit and new hope to the institutions of parliamentary democracy throughout the free world and to the forces of freedom fighting in the dark of the underground behind the Iron Curtain. In these days of a less heroic and less dramatic crisis, let us take heart from the remembrance of that occasion. I move, seconded by the honourable member for Témiscamingue (Mr. Caouette):

That this House pays tribute to the memory of a House of Commons man, the Right Honourable Sir Winston Churchill, on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth and requests Mr. Speaker to convey the text of this resolution to his widow, the Lady Clementine Churchill.

End urged for ex-servicemen's preferential treatment for federal jobs

Public Service Commission Chairman John J. Carson recommended to a joint Senate-Commons committee on December 3 that former servicemen and Royal Canadian Mounted Police personnel should not receive preferential treatment when applying for employment in the Public Service of Canada. In proposing many changes in public service laws, Mr. Carson said that all citizens should have equal chances for federal jobs.

Under the Public Service Employment Act, war veterans, members of the Armed Forces and the RCMP get preference when applying for positions, all other qualifications being equal.

"Our feeling in this matter is that preference is no longer consistent with today's intent of the merit principle and that all Canadians should enjoy an equal opportunity to qualify for and be appointed to positions in their federal Public Service," said Mr. Carson.

Citizen qualification only

"Our only qualification on this score would be that Canadian citizenship continue to be a preference — the only preference." Mr. Carson said that this was "perfectly reasonable" and was the practice of almost all other countries in hiring staff for public service.

CP remembers "Roaring Twenties"

There's a flight back to the "Roaring Twenties" for passengers who travel on Canadian Pacific Airlines' (CP Air) Boeing 747 between Vancouver and Toronto. The upper lounge of the giant jet is decorated with railway mementoes of the Twenties, when railroading was at its zenith and, to complete the atmosphere, stewardesses wear the famous "flapper" clothing of the era. Stewardess Sabena Frederick is seen here in the 747's lounge modelling the dress which has become an instant success with CP Air passengers. The cigarette, however, is taboo with cabin staff on duty.



Seat belts to be mandatory in Nova Scotia

Legislation to make the use of seat belts mandatory in vehicles equipped with them in Nova Scotia has been introduced in the Legislature by Highways Minister Leonard Pace.

Nova Scotia is the first province in Canada to legislate the use of seat belts. Under the law, failure to wear seat belts would not be evidence of negligence in any civil action resulting from an accident.

Mr. Trudeau in Washington

(Continued from P. 2)

very satisfactory, they should not forget there are other markets for our products, particularly industrial goods.

It's a matter of kicking both ourselves and others in the pants to make sure we don't have all our eggs in one basket, as they are now.

Q: Are you seeking special ties with the EEC at the expense of the U.S.?

A: Well, I think the question itself is misphrased. We're not seeking special ties with the EEC, no more than we are seeking special ties with Japan or China or Russia. We are just seeking increased trade with these places. They are not going to be special in the sense that they are going to get favours the United States doesn't have.

Multinational trade aim

We are believers in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We are believers in multinational trading patterns. We are only telling businessmen from Canada and other lands, "If you want to make trade multinational, then it shouldn't only be United States/Canada."

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Algunos números de esta publicación parecen también en español bajo el título Noticiario de Canadá.

Ähnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.

As to whether this multinational trading can be at the expense of the United States, the answer is obviously "No." The United States also believes in a multinational trading world. And the United States also wants to diversify and penetrate as many foreign markets as possible. So I'm sure the United States can't object to Canada diversifying a bit if we can. But it's not all that easy, and it won't come all that fast.

Energy situation

Q: Canada plans gradually to cut off oil exports to the United States, yet just a year ago you said the two nations are friends and friends care about each other's needs. How do you expect American-Canadian co-operation in the energy field to develop?

A: When I said that last year, it was in relation to a particular series of events which had hit both the United States and Canada — a slowdown in the supply of oil from abroad. And we decided then that we would not try to lock in our oil. We didn't say to the United States: "We're going to keep our oil for ourselves because it is scarce, and then we'll have it for a longer period of time." In particular cases, one involving the State of Maine, for example, we continued to sell to American customers there oil that we needed here in Canada. That was because it would have meant a particular hardship on some border town relying on our supplies.

Now, when we talk about phasing out exports to the United States, it should be noted that we're talking about phasing out over a period of perhaps eight years, more or less. At the end of that time, we know there won't be enough oil produced in Canada for Canadian needs. So we're telling Americans, "Look, if we don't find much more, and if there is not enough Canadian oil to go around in Canada you'll have to expect that we'll serve ourselves before selling it abroad to you or anyone else."

Q: But about co-operation...

A: Indeed, there are areas for co-operation. For instance, we have pipe-lines going through the United States from Portland, Maine, to Montreal. We have pipe-lines, both gas and oil, coming from our western provinces to central Canada, and they pass through the United States. This obviously is

an area in which we need American co-operation and friendship.

The United States, I think, has the same kind of example in mind now when it is examining a Mackenzie Valley pipe-line running from Alaska through Canada. If such a pipe-line is built, it will want to be guaranteed by our friendship that we are not going to cut off this pipe-line.

Defence

Q: The North American Air Defence Agreement comes up for renegotiation next year — at a time Canada is re-assessing its own defence capabilities, at a time of new agreements between the U.S. and Russia, at a time the missile — not the manned bomber — is the major threat. What changes does Canada want in its joint defence agreements with the U.S.?

A: In terms of over-all policy, it's fair to say there will be no changes. Our first priority is the defence of Canadian sovereignty. Our second is defence of the North American continent. The United States does not have to fear any changes in these priorities. Military co-operation with the United States always will rank very high with us.

What renegotiation will mean in specific deployment of defensive forces is something I can't answer. It is a subject the Cabinet is looking at now. Very much will depend on the United States itself.

How does it assess the manned bomber threat compared to the guided missile? How does it rank anti-submarine warfare in its priorities over possible attacks over the horizon from the North?

We're making our examination on the basis of knowledge we acquire from the United States as to its own priorities. I can only say that whatever defence posture we come up with in practice — I mean the exact configuration of our defence forces — it will be such as to make sure our "second to the top" priority will be defence of the continent. It will be preceded only by defence of Canada. And that's a position I believe the United States would agree with as well. I would imagine American strategists saying, "Well, you Canadians defend yourselves first, then you can help defend us if you have anything left over."